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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

THE INTERCHMENT INVESTIGATION.THE WALRUSTAN TELEGRAPH BILLS-THE SEATEST SERVICE FUND-MR. STANSBERY'S RECONSTRUCTION DECISION-THE INCH. DATION IN LOUISIANA.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Tuesday, May 14, 1807. Attorney-Ceneral Stansbery to-day submitted to the Cabine's the main points of his opinion on the Disfrancinisement and Reconstruction laws, but the document being incorapiete, its promulgation is postpoled until finished. It is understood the opinion wil go to the military commanders in the shape of an order from the War Department.

Col. Conger was the only witness examined by the Judiciary Committee to-day. His testimony was in relation to the pursuit and capture of Booth, and the finding of the Booth diary. The Committee has, made a request on Judge Holt for a copy of the diary as it was received when taken from Booth's body. Postmaster-General Randall's testimony, yesterday was principally in regard to one Bryant Tyson, said to be a clerk in one of the departments here. This Tyson, last Fall, advertised in a number of Southern papers for persons to carry the mails in the South. The advertisement stated that he (Tyson) had authority to employ persons to carry the mails, and that persons employed would not be required to take the test oath, prescribed by law. To-morrow Judge Helt is expected to appear before the Committee, and relate what he knows of the history of the Booth

The telegraph company that received and paid for the Cable dispatches from the Czar of Russia to Secretary Seward concerning the Walrussian treaty, have had its agents here for several days, endeavoring to collect the amount from the State Department. They were unsuccessful, Seward refusing to pay until he hears from Mr. Senator Doelittle on the subject.

A document has been printed lately giving a statement of the disbursement of the contingent fund of the State Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. There are several items in this statement marked merely as "President's approval." No other explanation is given. \$117,763 65 were thus disbursed. These President's approvals are supposed to be the expenses of what is known as the Secret Service Fund of the State Department. It is alleged that a portion of this Secret Service Fund was used for political purposes, and on this allegation, it is said, the Judiciary Committee intends summoning the Secretary of State before it to explain how he spent the said \$117,763 05. The records of several years back show that these secret service funds of the several Departments cost the Government immense sums of money. It is from this fined that the expenses of such a mission as Senator Doolittle is now making in Europe for the State Department are

Reports received here at the Freedmen's Bureau, from points along the Mississippi, where the recent rains have produced crevasses on the levees, show a horrible state of affairs existing. The following correspondence between Gen. Morrow, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at New-Orleans, and the Mayor and Collector of Brashear City, La., will give an idea of the suffering caused by these floods and breaks in the levces of the Mississippi:

BRASHEAR CITY, May 8, 1867.

To Major Arristrong, A. Q. M.: Can you give us authority to press a boat for the purpose of taking off the drowning men, women, and children on the bayous in this submerged district! The boats in this trade seem all to be intent only on making money from the sufferings of their fellow-beings, with the exception of the Hetty Gillmore, Capt. Deballion, who has done, and is still deing all he can. They seem to be deaf to the calls of suffering humanity. There are now a great number of poor creatures, with their little all, perched ou rafts, and literally starving on the bayous below, auxiously looking for relef. We have applied to Capt. Keller, at Franklin, but have had no response. Every one here that could get away has gone. The depot is filled with women and children of all colors, waiting to get off. Unless we are able to command transportation, God knows what they will do.

H. H. Poter, Collector. S. F. Marks, Mayor, &c.

Gen. Mower, on receiving the above telegram, im-

Gen. Mower, on receiving the above telegram, immediately answered by ordering the Mayor of Brashear to seize any available steamer he chose. He also detailed an officer to the place to distribute rations among the destitute.

It is stated that the dispatch sent from this city yesterday to Judge Underwood in Richmond, telling him to "beware of Greeley," etc., was sent by plerk in the Treasury Department here.

Two of the Grand Jurors of the District Court of Virginia authorize the statement that there is no truth in the report prevailing in Richmond yesterday that the Grand Jury have indicted John C. Breckinkidge and Judge Thomas of Fairfax County for treason. The names of those persons have not even been Defore the jury during the present term.

The pardon of Kohnstamm continues to excite much comment here, and rumors prevail that a num ber of prominent lobbyists and pardon brokers, male and female, have had a share of the convict's money for aiding in procuring his pardon. It is certain that large sums were offered for influence by the agents in his employ, among others, to two officials in Newark, whose opposition had become wearisome. The hope is generally expressed that a Committee of Congress may probe the scandalous 'affair to the bottom, and give the public the benefit of their investiga-

Considerable interest attaches to the amended Mississippi bill, and the complainants entertain strong hopes that the Court will take cognizance of Gen. Ord's actions, at least to the extent of restraining him from any measure which might expose the State property to waste. The bill has been submitted without argument, and from the fact that it was not disposed of yesterday, it is inferred that the amendments have weight with the Court.

Complete lists of nominations for Registers in Bankruptcy have been made for the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Louisiana. After the adjourn ment of the Supreme Court the Chief Justice will send out the remaining nominations as rapidly as possible

The Department of Agriculture is still sending seeds South for distribution under the act of the last session of Congress for the relief of destitute Southerners. Planters write to the Department that the season is at least two weeks later this Spring than heretofore, and that planting is going on very

The forces employed in the various Government departments here are daily being reduced. On Saturday 38 harness makers, employed at the arsenal, were discharged. leaving but two at work in the department, and it is expected that the gun cleaners. numbering about 30, will be discharged this week which will leave less than 100 civilians employed, where, during the war, there were over 1,000 kept busy, frequently two gangs, night and day, being at

Gen. Halleck intends spending a month or two in Arizona Territory, on an inspecting tour. He will be accompanied by the following members of his staff: Gen. Robert Allen, Chief-Quartefmaster, Col. James

T. Ghislin, Surgeon, and R. N. Scott, Aid-de-camp. A delegation of about 50 railroad men and their families, from Philadelphia, and other points in Pennsylvania, arrived here last evening, on an excursion tour through the Southern States. They remained here over night, and visited Alexandria today. Gerrit Smith, and Sunset Cox were among the parrivals here yesterday.

The Director of the Bureau of Statestics has received a return of foreign emigrants at New-York, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1867, from which it appears that during that period the total number of emigrants was 27.619, of which 8.038 arrived in January, 6.260 in February and 13.221 in March. The entire number was brought to this country in 183 vessels, being an average of 151 to each vessel. Of the number, there arrived from Great Britain: males \$.906, females 4.586; Germany, males 8.042, females B.444; Switzerland, males 448, females 189; Prussia. males 487, females 161; France, males 453, females \$95; Italy, males 109, females 16; Holland, males 93,

warm to all applicate to properly

pations of the largest numbers of these are laborers; the next largest farmers; then follows in the greater number of occupations, mechanics, merchants and miners. Of laborers, there were 7.314, farmers 3,568, mechanics 3.357, merchants 1.758, and miners 1.168. Ninety reported themselves as artists, and 36 as elergymen. Of the females 637 were servants; the remainder gave no occupation. Among the emigrants, there were 7 from Russia, 1 from China, 1 from Turkey, 1 from Africa, 3 from Japan, and I from Greece. Of the entire number emigrating, 37 died at sea. The largest number of passengers brought by any one vessel was 637, in the steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool; the next largest number was 626 in the steamer William Penn from London; and the smallest number was in . small vessel named the J. B. Small, which arrived February 7, from Sisal, bringing one female pas-

UNITED STATES SUFREME COURT.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The Supreme Court was to-day engaged in hearing the case of the Milwankee and St. Paul Railroad, against Soutter et al., numbers 182 and

The Court next took up the case of the State of Texas agt. White, Chills, Hardenbergh, Birch, Murray & Co. 11 ast. White, Chills, Hardenbergh, Birch, Murray & Co. It came up on a motion by Brent & Merrick to restrain the collection of several hundred thousand dollars of Texas indemnity bonds. These bonds were issued to the State of Texas, by the United States on the amexation, and were payable to bearer, and transferable on delivery. Many of them were sold by the Rebel authorities to White and Chills, for cards and medicines, and became current in New York. The motion to restrain their collection was apposed by Mr. Carisle for V. Hardenbergh; S. S. Cox of New-York for Birch, Murray & Co.; and by Judge Moore for Chills, and by Judge Evans for White. The question whether the de fucto government of Texas was compected to dispose of these bonds, was mooted, and the decinon really involves the Statchood of Texas during the scheliou. It is an exciting case, as political as well as sion really involves the Statehood of Texas during the Rebellion. It is an exciting case, as political as well as pecuniary questions are involved. The Rebel authorities who negotiated these bonds by Gov. Tarockmorton and Epperson, now come into Court and say that the Government they helped establish and keep up in Texas, against the United States, was a usurper, and seek to get back the means they themselves dedicated fo the help of Texas, on the plea that they were usurpers.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE SUB-TREASURY AND A NATIONAL BANK CLOSED -THE CITY BANK SUSPENDED-HEAVY LIABILI-

THES. NEW ORLEANS, May 14.-There is great excitement here in financial circles, caused by the closing of the United States Sub-Treasury, and the First National Bank, by order of the Controller of the Currency. Mr. Knox of the Treasury Department, Washington City, has assumed charge of the Sub-Treasury, and has closed the Bank. Heavy defalcations are already announced in both. T. P. May, formerly Sub-Treasurer, and President of the Bank, made an assignment this morning of his effects, to the extent of a million and a quarter, to secure the Government. The Bank holds a large amount of the paper of Gen. Herron, United States Marshal,

but Mr. Knox hopes to secure this out of Herron's distillery and plantation property. Gen. Gordon Granger, Gen. Herron, Judge Whittaker, Miles Tay lor, and Mr. May are the principal directors of the bank. William R. Whittaker is Sub-Treasurer. This excitement has caused a run on all the banks and a very stringent money market. The bank and treasury have been surrounded by a crowd all day. The City National Bank suspended this evening.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. KENTUCKY.

FULL RETURNS—RICE DEFEATED IN THE LIGHTH DISTRICT.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LOUISVILLE, May 14 .- Returns to-day indicate the certain election of Adams over Rice in Randall's District, by a majority of about 800. Young's majority over McKee in the IXth District is about 2,000. The Democratic majority in the entire State, over both the other parties combined, is about 42,000, distributed as follows: Ist District, 8,000; Hd, 4,591; HId, 6,000; IVth, 5,414; Vth, 3,582; VIth, 5,641; VIIth,

6,724; VIIIth, 800; IXth, 1,200. NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Morristown, N. J., May 14 .- Our charter election came off yesterday, and the Republicans elected their ticket without opposition. This is quite a change about, as last month the Democrats carried the town by a small majority.

NEW-ENGLAND.

REPORTS OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE LICENSE LAW. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, May 14.-The Joint Legislative Committee on the subject of license law, made four reports to-day. The majority report, signed by three Senators and five Representatives, recommends giving licenses to inn-

Representatives, recommends giving licenses to innholders and victualers; to persons who sell in quantities, not less than one gallon, or in the original packages, and to apothecaries. The City Councils and Town Meetings may prohibit the licensing of either or all these classes, and may fix the sum to be paid for licenses. Every license is to be given on condition that no public bar shall be kept by the licensee, that he shall not sell on Sunday, unless he be an apothecary; that he will not sell to any minor, or student, nor to any person whose wife requests him not to, and that the fliquor sold by him shall not be drank on his premises, unless he be an inn-holder, or victualer. Cider, beer, and malt hours may be sold by other persons who are registered, and under the supervision of the police. A minority report, signed by one Senator and three Representatives, favors the existing prohibitory law. The other two reports are signed by one member of the Committee, each. The one recommending slight modifications in the present law, and the other suggesting the present, as not a proper time for legislating on temperance, and proposing the reference of the whole subject to the next Legislature.

DISASTERS.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER-SEVERAL LIVES LOST. CHICAGO, May 13 .- The Rock Island Argus of last rening says: "The Western Union Railroad Steamer Lansing, running between Rock Island and Port Byron. exploded her boiler about eight miles above this city The following persons were killed: George White pilot; Wm. Wassergn, cook: James Tracy, fireman; W. H. Noble of Burlington, and W. Beebe of Colara. H. Curtis of Dubuque is missing, and supposed to be drowned.

A number of persons were badly scalded. The boat immediately took fire and is a total loss." Judge Hubbell of New-Mexico, Isaac W. Powell of Ottawa, and John W. Kendle, whose residence is unknown, are among the

LOSS OF THE SHIP CONTINENT. BOSTON, May 14.-The bark Almira Coombs, from Sagua, arrived here to-day, bringing in the crew of the ship Continent of New-York, Capt. Maxey, from New-Orleans for Havre, which vessel was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The ship sprung a leak in a heavy gale on the 8th of May in lat. 34° 30', lon. heavy gale on the 8th of May in lat. 34° 30°, lon. 75° 14°, and the water continued to gain on her pumps, which were kept constantly going. With 13 feet of water in the hold, the main and mizzen masts were cut away, but it afforded no relief. A sea broke over the ship, ripping up the deck and staving in her bulwarks. On the 6th the bark Almira Coombs hove in sight, but owing to the continuance of the gale the crew were not taken off until 6 p. m. on the 16th inst., when all were safely transferred, saving nothing but what they stood in. The ship was a complete wreck when abandoned, and the crew only saved themselves by clinging to the forerigging. The cargo consisted of 2,600 bales of cotton, 32,000 staves, and \$5,000 in specie.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION IN ARKANSAS. A terrible disaster is reported to have occurred in Green County, Arkansas, some days ago. The boiler of the Wilcoxson Steam Saw and Grist Mill exploded, killing and wounding about 30 persons. It occurred on a day of the week set apart for grinding, when a larger number than usual of people were present. A fragment of the boiler killed a horse 300 yards off.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

CLEVELAND. O., May 14.—The Austen Powder Company's mill, containing about 1,000 pounds of powder; exploded last night. The loss is \$3,000. No person was

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Southern Relief Committee remitted to the New-York Commission to-day. females 78; the remainder are scattering. The occu- by telegraph, \$10,800.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

MASS MRETING IN CICHMOND-SPEECHES OF HORACE GREELEY AND GERRIT SMITH.

BY TRUBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. RICHMOND, May 14.- An immense meeting was held in the African Church this evening, to hear Mr. Greeley speak on the present aspect of National affairs. There was about an equal number of white and colored people of both sexes in the andience. On the platform with Mr. Greeley were Gov. Pierpoint, Gerrit Smith, Judge Underwood, and others, and in the andience were some of the most prominent citizens of Richmond. In opening, Mr. Greeley said he was not going to speak of parties or to parties, but only to counsel with them as friends, to see if all the fends, bitterness, and heart-burnings of the past should not be abandoned forever. The time of war was now past, and he wanted the time of a true peace to come. There may be peace when it is only a mockery, and it would always be so, so long as different parties looked distrustfully at each other. There have been many causes why this perfect peace has not now been realized. The first of these was the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He was the last man to say that it was the work of the defeated party, yet it would not be denied that those engaged in that assassmation were champions of the principles of the Rebellion, and this enraged the whole North. That act enacted in Washington was as great a calamity to the South as to the North. Then the Legislatures of the Southern States commenced to discriminate against colored people as if they were angry with the latter for the aid they gave the Union Army. These enactments regulated unjustly the laws of contract and labor, and deprived the people of their right of arms-hearing, and giving testimony in court. During the existence of Slavery there might have been some conceivable excuse for preventing people from bearing arms, but now, when all were equal, it was a constitutional right. Then came the discrimination in receiving testimony, and the Northern people thought the Southerners were only trying to gain, by cowardly means, what they did not get by their bravery. The New-Orleans and Memphis riots had added fuel to the flames. He thought the South were equally bound to appreciate the course of the blacks, who refused to take advantage during the war of their masters disadvantages and weaknesses. Whole districts were at times at the mercy of these people, but the prediction of Southern papers that these people would take advan-

tage of the Emancipation Proclamation to ravage and pillage the country had proved to be false. In reference pillage the country had proved to be false. In reference to the question of suffrage, he held that so long as ignorance does not prevent a white man from en-joying that right, there was no reason why it should debar a colored man from enjoying the same right, especially as the latter had never the advantages of the former. The rights of these people are to be given now or never, and the people of the South should realize that fact at once. The rights of every entigen should be presented upon every state Const. should realize that fact at once. The rights of every citizen should be ingrafted upon every State Constitution, and on the National one soon after, and no citizen should enjoy any more privileges or rights than another. He thought the action of Congress with reference to proscription was generally misunderstood. He thought that body only wanted to see that no disloyal men should have a part in reconstruction, and the speaker asserted that this was the true ground, for no man who wanted either to sever his country, or turn it over to a foreign nower, had any right whatever to take part

South in the bonds of this love. The ill-feeling engendered by the war is to be smothered. The people of the South are a congenial people, and they should admit it. The people of the South, he held, should submit unmurmuringly to the terms of the conquerer. He said it was disgraceful to them to try and you way from the distance of Congress for the should submit unmarmaringly to the terms of the conqueror. He said it was disgraceful to them to try and rum away from the dictates of Congress, for the purpose of gaining a mere temporary advantage, and unworthy of their past courage. He heid that the North must be just and generous to the South, and have pity on the present condition of the people of this part of the country. If he had his way, he would exempt them from direct taxation. A similar spirit should actuate the whites and blacks. He wanted the disfranchisement to cease now, and he had a proposition, and that was for the blacks to petition against this disfranchisement of their white neighbors. He called on them to oppose any man of whatever party who did not favor giving them the right of suffrage, and then both sides would be even. He gave the colored men some sensible advice as to their conduct, and was so generous in his remarks toward the South that he, like Mr. Greeley, was frequently applauded.

After he concluded Judge Underwood was called for, and he was met with mingled hisses and applause. He spoke a little while, and then the meeting adjourned. Without question, it was the most important meeting held in Richmond since its occupation, and both whites and blacks were so profuse in their marks of approval of the remarks of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Smith that nothing but good can result from the efforts of these two gentlemen. In abswer to a question of Mr. Smith, the blacks said they loved the white, and this remark was met with cheers from the white portion of the andience.

COLORED GUARDS DISBANDED—FREEDMEN'S MEETING—JEFFEISON DAVIS.

COLORED GUARDS DISBANDED—FREEDMEN'S MEETING -JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—Gen. Schoffeld has ordered the Lincoln Mounted Guards (colored) to disband, and has prohibited their parades or drills. Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith, who has come on to sign Mr. Davis's bail bond, are addressing the people at the African Church to-night. The audience is largely colored. An intimate friend of Mr. Davis says he has no fixed plan for his movements until November. Mrs. Davis will reside in Norfolk. The negro laborers in the tobacco warehouses have struck for higher wages. No disturbance has occurred.

SUSPENSION OF A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL. FORTRESS MONLOE, May 13 .- The Norfolk Republican, a small sheet published in Norfolk for several months past, advocating the colored interests of the city, and the organ of the extreme Radical portion of the party, has been compelled to suspend publication. On Saturday afternoon the Sheriff of the city seized the office, and summoned the stock-holders to appear at the Clerk's office of the Corporation Court in June, to answer a bill filed in chancery by a Mr. Carlisle, who holds a bill on the preperty amounting to \$1,000.

LOUISIANA. IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT,

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-ORLEANS, May 14.-Two important decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, yesterday: The case of Wainwright agt. Bridges; the Court holds that no recovery can be had for notes given for the purchase of slaves. In the case of Bowen agt. Shackelford, the Court holds as previously, that no recovery could be had, as the notes were based on Confederate money. In other words, the money illegal, and further, notes signed before the passage of the Stamp law, do not require to be stamped, to be used as evidence. The Hon. Henry Wilson arrived here to-day.

MISSOURI. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Louis, May 14.-The decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Gen. Blair againt the Judges of Election for refusing to receive his vote unless he

took the Constitutional oath, which was adverse to Blair, was affirmed by the Supreme Court yester-day. TENNESSEE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. THE FRAZIER IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

NASHVILLE, May 14 .- In the impeachment cases, the Court to-day overruled the objections of the dedefense to Senators Hall and Poweil, and commenced the examination of the witnesses. Gen. George H. Thomas was examined, but his testimony developed nothing, and was scarcely relevant to the subject.

THE REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER

CIIICAGO, May 14.-Letters were received in this city to-day, dated on board the steamer Miner, May 3. At that time she was at Fort Sulcy, 500 miles above Sioux City, and beyond the point where her capture is said to have occurred. Parties in this city interested in the steamer consider the report as entirely without founda-

steamer consider the report as entirely without foundation.

A Chicago dispatch of the 12th inst., says: The steamer Miner, reported to have been captured and her crew and passengers massacred, four hundred miles above Sioux City, on the Missouri river, is owned by the Northwostern Fur Company, which has its headquarters in this city. The boat left St. Louis on the first of April last. Her crew consisted of twenty-four men accustomed to the line of travel. They were headed by Captain A. F. Hawley, an old Indian trader, used to the modes of Indian life, and acquainted with the manners of his supposed assailants. The boat is of the capacity of four hundred tuns. She carried on her trip two brass howitzers, and in her armory 20 stands of muskets. These, beside the weapons carried by the passengers, who, before they left St. Louis, were provided with revolvers and Henry rifles. There were several passengers upon the boat, a majority, perhaps, of them being residents of Chicago. A son of Col. J L. Hancock; Cornelius Kendall, son of Mr. Orrin Kendall, and some others whose names the boat owners in this city are unable to give, excepting one who was on board as supercargo, Mr. J. B. Hubble, a member of the For Company, and an expert in the business to which he was attached. The boat was heard of on the last day of April, opposite Fort Randall, and safe, throwing out pickets to guard her way, and apprise her crew of dancer. The owners, taking this into consideration, and the further fact of the absence of information from their agents above and below, stationed at Oanha, Sionx City, Fort Union, and, elsewhere, discredit the statement made in the telegram. Beside, by the Company's arrangements, the matter of landing for wood is of slight importance to the boat, the arrangement for wooding being made always in advance of the upward tip. At the headquarters of the Company a general discredit is given because of the absence of any information from Begue & Co., the agents at Omaha.

GEN. HANCOCK AND THE KIOWAS-SPEECH OF THE HIG CHIEF SATANTA-HE CHARGES THE INDIAN AGENT WITH EMBEZZLEMENT OF ANNUITY GOODS. FORT LARNED, Kansas, May 3, 1867. Klowas was held yesterday at this place. Satanta appeared in person, because he had been sent for, and as he it was deemed absolutely necessary by the Commanding General of the expedition that the should attend the last pow-wow. In answer to the invitation he came, accompanied by a select body of warriors and lesser chiefs. a part in reconstruction, and the speaker asserted that this was the true ground, for no man who wanted either to sever his country, or turn it over to a foreign power, had any right whatever to takepart in the plan of restoration. He only accepted the Military bill so long as it keeps disloyal men from power. He had heard a good deal said, since he had been in Richmond, of the impression among colored men that there would be a confiscation law passed, and that they would get their lands for nothing. The history of the last Congress proved that there was only one prominent man in Congress who favored the confiscation pohey. The sooner the colored people gave up these ideas the better for them. They would find that it was cheaper to buy lands in Virginia, and the whites he asked to conform their action to the recommendation of Congress, and he thought the latter body would meet them with a corresponding generosity.

Gerrit Smith followed, and said that he would not speak in behalf of any party. All he could say was to repeat the words of his master, "Love one another." We wanted to bind the North and the South in the bonds of this love. The ill-feeling engendered by the war is to be smothered. The people of the South are a congenial people, and they His presence made this conteil the most important that

give the speech, word for word, as we heard it, and leave it to your readers to draw their own inferences. So that no mistake might occur in the translation, three interpreters were present. One Fred Jones, who had been employed as trader for Leavenworth in the Indian camps, was engaged to translate Satanta's chief, but, before proceeding to the regular business of the Council, he rose, and sand: "I understand Col. Leavenworth told Satanta not to talk much to-day, but to go down to Fort Zarah (where Leavenworth resides) to-morrow, and he would make everything all right with him. He may not, therefore, talk as much as he would have done."

On hearing the above remark, Gen. Halcock said: "Col. Leavenworth is present; let him answer for himself to that charge."

St. Louis, May 14.—A Convention of Steamboat men met to-day to consider the various interests of river navigation. The cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, New-Orleans, and St. Louis were represented. An organization was effected by the election of William Me-Pherson of St. Louis President, George Krik and John W. Camon of New-Orleans Vice-Presidents, and three secretaries. After which the Convention adjourned till to-

THE INDIAN WAR.

RESULT OF GEN. HANCOCK'S CAMPAIGN.

THE SCRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. Sr. Louis, May 14.+ The Democrat's correspondent with Gen. Hancock's Indian Expedition, writing from Fort Hayes, says :

The General's mission on the Plains was to feel the temper of the Indians, to ascertain what tribes were for war and which for peace, make treatles it necessary, separate the peaceful tribes from the hostile ones, and post more troops on the Smoky Hill and Santa Féroads. The results are as follows: The troops merched 450 miles; the tribes disposed for war—the Sioux and Cheyennes—have been found out and separated from their sworn allies, the Kiowas, Arrapahoes, and Comanches; \$100,000 worth of Indian property has been burned; Kansas is free from hostile Indians, and the Santa Fé and Smoky Hill routes are better guarded than before. Gen. Custar is at Fort Hayes, where his cavalry will remain until grass appears, and the horses are in better condition, when he will commence active operations against the Sioux and Cheyennes. The scurvy has made its appearance among his men, but no serious results are apprehended. When Gen. Hancock returns to the East, Gen. A. J. Smith will command the Department of the Upper Arkansas, with temporary headquarters at Port Harker; but Puebla, Colorado, will be the permanent headquarters. The General's mission on the Plains was to feel the

road clear and to tell us who are the Cheremes and the Sionr, and who are other Indians, so that we naw only kill the guilty. I wish you to think over this matter and let Major Douglas at Fort Bodge know what conclusion you have arrived at. I will put a white officer with the seconts, so that our troops can discover who they are and will give them the Sionr bodges which they did not burn to put them in, if they are not rich in ledges. The most inportant timp I have to say to you is, keep this road chair upon the Arkauses River, and allow no naurders or depredations upon it, and permit on horses nor moles to be stolen, to that I will not have to collect all the force out here and come down to punish the depredators. But we do not wish to make our upon you, the soliders do not wish it, but whenever level a good cause, it is our business to do so, because that is what soliders are for. In a few years the builded will die awar—what will you do they! You must cultivate the ricutship of the white man low in order that he may be tone friend. The white man is coming into the rest of lest that nothing can stop him—coming from the East and coming from the West Rive a prairie on fire in a bight wild. We build these garrisons as phoses of rest for the travelers and as stations for soliders in case the travelers are disturbed. I have listened to what you have said about your agent. After I have finished speaking if he destreate say anything he can do so. Thace no control over him whatever. I have said everything now which I wanted to speak. I do not expect to see you again for some time, unless we have to go to war south of the Arkansas River.

Col. Leavenworth said: "These are the men who killed the Box family in Toxas, and my instructions were not to give them any annuity goods until the conditions of my written instructions were complied with. I accordingly file copies of these instructions for record in the proceedings of this Council, as an explanation why these Indians did not receive their amantly goods. These papers The last and most important "talk" with the is the most important Indian west of the Missouri River, further depredations would be committed, no annulties should be given; but Satanta has never come and given any assurances in this matter."

To this Satanta replied: "Stumbling Bear was in that raid, and why should be get so many goods!"

Leucencorit—"Because he had come in and given the assurances that were required of him."

Salanta—"Why was Molway given so many goods!"

Leuvenworth declined to answer.

Gen. Hancock—"He does not wish to be questioned upon this matter. The Council will now end, unless Satanta has something more to say" (turning to the Chief.)

After the Council was over, Gen. Hancock presented the Indian Chief with a major-general's uniform cont, and a yellow sash. He seemed fully aware of the high rank to which he had been so suddenly elevated.

Copy of a Report sent to Gen. Hancock:

FORT HAYS, May 4, 1867.

At the time the Indian goods were brought out last Fall for distribution, they were taken to the Big-Bend-of the Arkansas. Col. Leavenworth sold to Charley Whitaker, an Indian trader, goods to the amount of 8900. Louis to the least of the care of

ker, an Indian trader, goods to the amount of \$900. Louis Booth selected the goods, and James Smith, and Jack Corbin were present at the time the goods were bought and delivered. The goods were selected indiscriminately from among the entire lot sent out in Government wagons, and the remainder of them were given to the Indians, as goods due them by treaty.

THOMAS H. KINCAID.

RELIGIOUS.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

MEMPHIS, May 14.-A night session of the Baptist

Convention was held this evening. The President called

the Convention to order at 8 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr.

Burton of Arkansas offered the opening prayer. The

Rev. C. C. Belling of South Carolina offered a resolution,

providing for the printing and distribution of 5,000 copies

EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF FLORIDA. SAVANNAH, GA., May 14.—The Rev. J. Freeman Young, D. D., an assistant minister of Trinity of New-York, was yesterday elected Bishop of Florida, by the Episcopal Convention of that State.

THE REMAINS OF BISHOP LA VIELLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.-The remains of Bishop La

Vielle of the Roman Cathelic Church reached this city at

o'clock to-day, on a special train from Nazareth, and

were escorted from the depot to the Cathedral by one of

the largest funeral processions over witnessed here. It aumbered about 8,000, and included the Mayor, members of the City Council, about 26 Catholic societies, and a large number, of citizens. The remains will lay in state until Thursday.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.-Judge Field of the United

States District Court to-day confirmed the appointment

of the following persons as Registers in Bankruptcy:
District I-Charles B, Stratton of Camden.
District II-Whitfield S, Johnson of Trenton.
District III-John Elmendorf of New-Brunswick.
District IV-Staats Morris of Newark.
District V-Thomas D. Hoxie of Paterson.

CONVENTION OF WESTERN STEAMBOAT MEN.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBLYS.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

that charge.

Leaven Worth—"All that I have to say in regard to that
is, that not a word of that kind has passed between us,
I did not ask him to come to Zarah, nor tell him anything

don't talking."
Hancock—"Now, Mr. Jones, if Satanta wants to pro-ceed, you can let him do so whenever he is ready."
Satanta, having permission to speak, commenced his

chart large because it am sumply repeaking the trath. All the offens in the country knew that I dealer peace. When Satanta shot the semined here at the post (Larnel), some two or more years since. there was then war, and that was had. I cause near losing my life them. The Kiowas have now thrown him (Satanta) away. If the indicate them the supposition of the country of the sum of the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

mandant of this post.

LUXEMBURG. LUXEMBURG, May 14.-The work of strengthening the fortifications of this city, on which the garrison had for some time past been actively employed, has been discontinued by order of the Prussian com-

FRANCE.

Paris, May 14-2 p. m.-M. Moustier, the President of the Corps Legislatif has officially announced to that body that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. [The name of the President of the Corps Legislatif is M. Schneider. The Marquis de Moustier

is Minister of Foreign Affairs.-Eo.] Evening.-Orders have been sent to the various military depots and headquarters throughout the Empire, to disband the reserves which had recently been called into service.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 14-Evening.-The Crown Prince. Frederick William, will leave for Paris during the present week to attend the International Exposi-

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, May 14 .- In the House of Commons last night the amendment to the Reform bill providing for a £10 lodger franchise was adopted.

DUBLIN, May 14-Evening .- The death sentence of the Fenian prisoner Col. Burke has been commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Brgst, May 14-2 p. m.-The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Percire, Capt. Duchesne, which left New-York on the 4th of May, arrived here to-day on the

way to Havre. SOUTHAMPTON, May 14 .- The steamship Bremen, Capt. Meyer, which left New-York on the 4th inst., arrived at this port to-day on her way to Bremen.

The new steamship Cimbria, Capt Trautman, which sailed from New-York on the 4th of May, arrived here today, and after landing her passengers and mails for London, sailed this evening for Hamburg.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, May 14-Noon.—The money market is quiet, and steady. Consols for money, 92; American securities opened as follows: U. S. Five-Twenty bonds, 724; Erio shares, 421: Illinois Centrals, 761.

Afternoon.-American securities are quoted at this hour as follows: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 721; Erie Railway shares, 424; Illinois Central Rallway shares,

Evening.-Consols closed at 92 for money. American Securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenties, 721; Illinois Central shares, 761; Eric Railway shares, 421.

LONDON, May 24-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/3. Scotch Pig Iron advanced to 53/6. Calcutta Linseed. 65/. Linseed Cakes, £9 15/. Oils-Linseed, £39 10/; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39.

Evening.—Sugar market steady; sales No. 12 Dutch Standard at 24/3. Iron is firm at the advance; Scotch Pigs, 53 6 per tun, mixed numbers. The Oil market is steady; quotations unchanged.

Liverpool, May 14—Noon.—The Cotton market is some

what firmer. Estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands,1112112d.; Middling Orleans, 112d. Wheat -sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13/9, and White Califormia at 14/6. Corn, 42/3. Barley, 4/9. Oats, 3/7. Barley, 43/6. Provisions quiet. Pork, 77/6. Beef, 125/. Bacon, 39 . Lard, 52/6. Cheese, 60 . Spirits Petroleum, 11d. Pot ashes, 34/. Spirits Turpentine, 35/3. Common Rosin declined to 6/. Fine Rosin; 13/. Tallow, 43/6. Clover

Afternoon.-Since noon the Cotton market has become purte brisk, and the sales will largely exceed the estimate made at the opening, reaching perhaps 15,000 bales. No change in prices, however, has been effected.

Evening.—The market continued active and closed firm at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 114 a 114d.; Middling Orleans, 114d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales. The advices from Manches-ter are favorable. Goods and yarns are advancing, and the market is active. The market for Breadstuffs closed quiet, but without any change in prices. Corn steady, at 42/3 per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat unchanged. Barley, 4/9. Oats, 3/7. Peas, 43/6 per quarter. There is no change in the Provision market. Lard, 52/6. Bacon, 39/. Pork, 77/6. Beef, 125/. Cheese, 60/ per cwt. Rosin-Common Wilmington, 6/3; Fine American, 13/ per cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 35/. Tallow, 43/6. Petroleum-Spirits, 118.; Refined, 1/2 per gallon. Ashes-Pots, 55/ per cwt.

CANADA.

BY THEMSRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. OITAWA, C. W., May 14 .- Orders were issued to-day to the different Departments to break up business on the 30th of June, and reopen in Toronto on the 5th of July.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE. MONTREAL, May 14 .- It is said that the Government has received information of another intended Fenian rold. Orders have been issued regulating the charges for billeting troops in Canada, the grant for infantry to be 10 cents per day, and cavalry soldiers with horses 25 cents

per day. To guard against epidemics, chloride of lime and carbonic acid are to be issued to every barracks and hospital during the Summer months.

The funeral of the boy Baronet, Sir L. H. Lafontaine, son of the late Judge Lafontaine, took place yesterday. The ceremonies were more than usually grand.

The bakers have raised the price of six-pound loaves to 30 cents, intimating the probability of a further advance.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BY THIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.-The steamer Niagara arrived at Norfolk this afternoon, with the Davis family and Miss Powell among the passengers, and sailed tonight for New-York. Mrs. Davis visited the Fortress

THE SUICIDE OF THE HON, ELIJAH HISE. W. J. Byrne, writing to a Louisville paper, gives

Rev. C. C. Belling of South Carolina offered a resolution, providing for the printing and distribution of 5,000 copies of the minutes of the Convention, the Board to pay the expenses thereof in proportion to the least annual receipts each. Adopted. On motion of the Rev. A. Burton of Arkansas, it was resolved that the thanks of this body be returned to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity for the hospitality extended to the emembers of the Convention during its session; also, to the several railroad and steamboat companies for passing the members for one fare each; also, to the city churches for the use of their honses of worship. The Rev. J. B. McClelland of Mississippi offered a resolution, which was adopted, thanking the press of Memphis for the accuracy of the published reports of the proceedings of the Convention, and also for papers furnished. The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Rev. D. H. Mill for the efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of his position as presiding officer. More delegates having arrived during the past three days, the amended report of the Committee on Credentials was read. The Rev. Dr. Teasdale of Mississippi moved the reconsideration of the vote on nominations of members of boards for the ensuing year, with a view of obtaining the change of the location of the Sunday-School Board from Greenville, S. C., to Memphis, and to blend it with the Sunday-School Union. This motion drifted the Convention into a protracted discussion, in which Brethren williams (Md.), Graves, Ferd, Broadies (Va.), Bagiev, Teasdate, Gardner, Jones Tenn.), Selph, Jones (Va.), Henderson, Miller, Sunmer, Taylor (Va.), Williams (Ala.), Boyce, Freeman (Miss.), Crane (Md.), and others participated, after which the motion to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference between the Sunday-School Board and the Union. The Rev. Dr. Taylor of Virginia offered, as a substitute to the report of the Conference Committee, a resolution providing for the Sunday-School the following account of the suicide of Judge Hise, mem the following account of the sancad of sunger lines. Der of Congress recilect from the Hild Kentucky District. On May 8 the Hon. Elijah Hise committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain. I suppose he did not live an instant after the discharge of the Distols. I say pistols, because he used two. The details are sickening, but in order to give you an account in full, and to stop as once any garbled statements that may be made, I will give you all the horrible particulars, so that in noticing his death you can present the facts. Since his return from Washington he has been melancholy, so much so as to excite remark, even from his casnal acquaintances. On yesterday he left my office after a short conversation, and went immediately home, not distant more than 100 yards. In hair air hour the report reached me he had shot himself. I harried down and found the report too true. He had lashed 3 couple of eight-line rifled pistols together, and, standing before a large sized mirror, had discharged both through his brain, immediately over the cyclrows. The whole top of his head was blown completely off. Upon a sumil table immediately in front of him was found the linclosed manuscript (a minute copy of which I send). From this it appears that the condition of the country bore to such an extent upon his mind as to render death preferable. He has also been suffering for some months under diables melling, which contributed in a great degree, no doubt, to his despondency. He was 65 years of age July 4, 1866. You will perceive from the date of his article that he has contemplated the act some weeks.

Judge Hise left the following note on his table:

"I have lost all hope of being able to aid in saving the country from the impending disasters and ruin in which ber of Congress reclect from the HIId Kentucky District:

Judge Hise left the following note on his table:

"I have lost all hope of being able to aid in saving the country from the impending disasters and ruin in which despotic and unconstitutional rule has involved her. I have been brought into the public service at an age teo advanced, and at a period too late, to allow me to hope that I can do anything in aid of the restoration of constitutional government, even if admitted to a seat in Congress, which, it is said, would be refused.

"I am enfeebled by the infirmities of age, and by disease. I am wary of the world, and intend to leave it. I am sick at heart, and resort to death for relief. I shall leave a poor, afflicted wife, and kind relatives, and friends, none of whom have any knowledge of my purpose. I have kept my intent to seek death for relief from the sorrows that afflict me, a secret from all. I do not think even a suspicion of it exists in the minds of either wife, kindred or friends.

"Sinday, April 21, 1867.

"There is a codicil to my will in my coat-pocket, since placed in the hands of my wife.

Suicide ran in the Judge's family. His father disemboweled himself some years ago in Russellville, Kentucky

boweled himself some years ago in Russeliville, Kentucky and he had also an eccentric brother, named Joseph Hise, who jumped from a vessel, between New-Orleans

and Havana, and was drowned. THE ICE IN LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, May 14.—The ice will not further impede vessels entering or leaving the harbor. The channel is clear between the light on the cef and the Canadian